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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNIQUE ON 24 MARCH ENTENTE COUNCIL MEETING

AB242045 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Communique issued at the end of the meeting of Entente Council heads of state in Yamoussoukro on 24 Mar--recorded]

[Text] The heads of state of the Entente Council met in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, for an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of His Excellency Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin and current chairman of the Entente Council. Their excellencies Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast; Col Saye Zerbo, president of the military committee of redress for national progress and head of state of Upper Volta; Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger; and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic attended the meeting.

After making a critical analysis of events that occurred in Africa and in the world since their last meeting, the heads of state drew up a balance-sheet of their cooperation in the economic field. They remarked that the capital of the guarantee fund has increased to 10 billion CFA. They encourage private investors and the public sector of member states to call on this institution for the implementation of their economic ventures. In order to rapidly increase the fund's capital, the heads of state decided that every year a portion of the fund's turnover will be transferred to its capital, while the remainder will go to interest.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and frank cooperation which has always characterized the meetings of the Entente Council. The heads of state of Benin, Upper Volta, Niger and Togo thank His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the Ivorian Government and people for the fraternal, warm and authentically African welcome which was accorded them during their stay in Ivory Coast. Signed in Yamoussoukro on 24 March 1982.

CSO: 4719/733

PARTY COORDINATORS MEET, DECIDE POLICIES

AB221340 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1057 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 21 Mar (ANGOP)--The fourth national assembly of the coordinators of the party's organs took place in Lobito, in the Province of Benguela, from 19 to 21 February 1982. The main objective of the meeting was to strike a balance in the implementation of projects drawn up by the third national assembly for the party's basic organs; to examine the directives for drawing up the work plan for the organs in 1982; to study the methods to achieve party growth and to present the results of the elections of the basic party organs of municipal and provincial party conferences.

The opening session, which was presided over by Kundy Paihama, candidate member of the Politburo, coordinator of the party's provincial committee and provincial commissioner of Benguela, took place in the presence of Col Joao Luis (Xietu), member of the Politburo, deputy minister of defense and chief of defense staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

The working sessions were directed by Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee for organization, and also participating were Antonio Jacinto and Joao Garcia (Cabelo Branco), members of the party's Central Committee; directors of the departments of organization and support to mass and social organizations; representatives of the department of the Central Committee; the secretary of the national committee of the youth wing of the MPLA Party, and representatives of the political headquarters, the defense and security organizations, the party's provincial committee as well as the party's basic organs in all provinces in the country.

Ample participation of all delegates was recorded throughout the sessions and the meeting reached the following conclusions:

1. That until the end of April, the party's organs should examine the draft regulations on the functioning of the party's basic organs and make suggestions for their enrichment to guide the organizing departments of the party's provincial committees.
2. That the party's provincial committees should make the necessary effort to ensure that the comrades involved in the party's development follow the party's initial plan.

3. That within a period of 8 days, the departments of the Central Committee should give the final form of the proposed guidelines for drawing up a work plan for the party's basic organs paying attention to the suggestions presented at the assembly.
4. That the competent departments of the party should give its members access to the principal laws of the People's Republic of Angola, particularly concerning the state's organs for people's power.
5. That the department of information and propaganda of the Central Committee should ensure the retransmission of the radio programs "Combatant Angola" on all the national networks and try to meet with the organization and the competent bodies with the aim of making adequate distribution of batteries periodically to rural areas and military units.
6. That the political, economic and social department of the Central Committee and the administrative and economic headquarters should disseminate ample information on the role of the party's basic organs in the political control of the various activities, especially on the relations between the party and state.
7. That the political, economic and social department of the Central Committee should propose directives aimed at establishing forms of political control on the part of the party's basic organs in the activities of mixed and private enterprises.
8. The assembly showed its concern with the irregularities and the consequent deviation in the implementation of the directives of the extraordinary congress on sports policy, which is intended for the party's department to draw up directives which aim at correcting this situation.
9. The participants expressed their unconditional support for the speech made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Lubango during the 4 February celebrations.

The assembly expressed its gratitude to the party's provincial committee for the harmonic conditions which permitted the holding of the meeting.

The closing session was presided over by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and the secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party.

CSO: 4742/253

BENIN

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM DOE--Comrade Roger Villon Guezo, first deputy speaker of the Revolutionary National Assembly Permanent Committee, acting on behalf of the head of state today received in audience Liberian Minister of Foreign Affairs Fahnbulleh. Mr Fahnbulleh told newsmen that he had brought a message of solidarity from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Kerekou with a view to strengthening the ties between our two countries. Pointing out that his visit was taking place in a period when Africa is facing challenges such as the issues of the Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia, the Liberian foreign minister expressed the hope that his visit would contribute to building a bridge between Benin and Liberia with a view to securing harmonized views between the two countries. [Text] [AB242029 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/735

CAPE VERDE

ENVOY TO ANGOLA ON GUINEA-BISSAU, SDAR

AB241920 Luanda ANGOP in French 1245 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 24 Mar (ANGOP)--Joaquim Pedro da Silva, the first ambassador from the Republic of Cape Verde to Angola said Tuesday in Luanda that between his country and Guinea-Bissau "there is no question of severing relations."

The Cape Verdian diplomat, who was addressing the journalists in Luanda during a press conference, said [words indistinct] Aristides Pereira and Bernardo Vieira "Nino," will enable them to analyze the level of bilateral relations in order to improve the current climate between the two countries.

Joaquim Pedro da Silva further revealed the holding soon of a meeting of heads of state of the five Lusophone African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau), at which a joint strategy will be adopted on burning world issues and in particular on those of Southern Africa.

In this context, he vehemently condemned the terrorist acts of "the number 1 enemy of the African people, racist South Africa," against the sovereign and independent countries of the region.

Regarding the stand taken by some African countries on the question of the admission of the SDAR to the OAU, Joaquim Pedro da Silva said that the issue now is not whether or not the SDAR is a member of the OAU or whether or not there are provisions in the charter to justify the secretariat's admission of this country since it has the support of the required majority, but rather the pressure exerted by Morocco and its allies on certain African countries, he continued.

The Cape Verdian diplomat further said that the expulsion of the SDAR from the OAU meeting of information ministers which was being held in Dakar, the attempts to organize an extraordinary conference of heads of state to reconsider the admission of the SDAR to the OAU as well as the failure to respect the principle of neutrality that a host country should observe, constitute illegal acts and a violation of the principles contained in the OAU charter adopted 19 years ago by all its members.

Joaquim Pedro da Silva condemned, in this connection, the maneuvers to divide the OAU, saying that the African countries are capable of solving their problems on a basis of mutual understanding and without foreign intervention.

CSO: 4719/743

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

IMPROVED TIES WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--Lisbon, 23 Mar (AFP)--Relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde could improve in the near future, Maj Silvino da Luz, Cape Verde's minister of foreign affairs, said on Tuesday morning in Lisbon. "It is normal for two countries to take steps to normalize their relations. Only if there is detente can the five former Portuguese African colonies resume their summit meeting," he added. The Cape Verdian foreign minister, who was making a brief stopover in Lisbon, left the Portuguese capital for Tunis where he is expected on an official visit. [Text] [AB231451 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/743

CAMEROONIAN ARMY CLOSES KOUSSERI REFUGEE CAMP

AB221157 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 22 Mar 82

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, 22 Mar (AFP)--The Cameroonian Army recently intervened to ensure the final closure of the Chadian refugee camp at Kousseri in the extreme north of Cameroon, a closure which the refugees have been opposing for many weeks now, it is learned on Monday at the office of the High Commission for Refugees (HCR) in Yaounde. The same source stressed that this intervention was "forcible but correct."

The almost 20,000 Chadian refugees who lived in the camp had been given the choice between returning to Ndjamena and being transferred to the Poli region at about 500 kilometers inside Cameroonian territory. About 5,000 refugees agreed to be repatriated while others left for Poli. Some other refugees succeeded in crossing over to Nigeria where a camp was set up some months ago west of Kousseri not far from the border.

Hundreds of Chadians who want to leave for Nigeria have, however, been stranded in Cameroon for 1 week now because Lagos has finally refused to allow them to enter the country. Moreover, part of the Chadian community in Kousseri has "merged" with the population of this small border town situated on the southern bank of the Chari River opposite Ndjamena. The police controls are being increased in order to unmask the recalcitrants and force them to leave the camp.

The decision to close the Kousseri camp was made several months ago by the Cameroonian authorities. Official sources in Yaounde are of the opinion that because of its proximity to Chad, the Center could "be transformed into a dangerous hotbed of tension at any moment." It is argued that some thousands of its occupants are firm supporters of the leader of the FAN, Hissein Habre, who is in rebellion against Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government.

It is also said in Yaounde that the maintenance of a Chadian refugee camp a few hundred meters from Ndjamena constitutes a "violation" of the OAU regulation on refugees which stipulates that the latter should be established at a "reasonable" distance from their country of origin. The fact remains that most of the refugees at Kousseri have always refused to be transferred to the Poli region chosen by Yaounde to enable them to stay in Cameroon for a long time. The slightly populated Poli region can receive about 15,000 persons depending on the availability of arable land.

The reasons for the refusal of the refugees have never been clearly established, the HCR bureau indicated. It is certain, however, that many Chadians do not want to be far away from their country with which they continue to maintain close ties, the same sources said.

For several weeks now, long discussions have been going on between the Cameroonian authorities, the HCR officials and representatives of the refugees to agree on the details of evacuation of the camp. Finally, about 50 Cameroonian military men had to intervene to force the Chadian community to leave.

The Kousseri camp was opened at the height of the battle of Ndjama in 1980. About 100,000 inhabitants of the Chadian capital fleeing from the fighting had crossed the Chari River in canoes and taken refuge there. Since the re-establishment of peace in Ndjama, about 80,000 of the refugees have returned to the capital but nearly 20,000 of them obstinately refuse to do so.

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

FRENCH, SECURITY FORCES INCIDENT--Abidjan, 22 Mar (AFP)--An incident which occurred on the night of Friday, 19 March, in Brazzaville brought a clash between a large group of French expatriates--men and women--and Congolese security forces, according to accounts by travelers who arrived Sunday from the Congolese capital. According to these accounts, three French adolescents--two girls and one boy--who were making a lot of noise in front of the French Cultural Center where their parents were attending a conference, were summoned and beaten up by several armed men from the Congolese security service. Immediately, the expatriates present--about 200--tried unsuccessfully to protect the children. Two European ambassadors and the French consul also tried to intercede but they were rejected. [Words indistinct] and were kept in custody overnight. The French consul, who refused to leave without the children, was also (?present) and it was only on Saturday morning that they were released. This incident has created great anxiety among expatriates and diplomatic circles in Brazzaville, according to the account. [Text] [AB221030 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 22 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT EXAMINES ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Djibouti LA NATION in French 25 Feb 82 p 6

[Interview with Chamber of Commerce President Said Coubeche; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Coubeche, you have just been overwhelmingly reelected as president of the Chamber of Commerce. For us, this is an opportunity to take a look at that institution, which is perhaps not well known, an institution that you have symbolized for years and over whose destiny you will continue to preside.

If one goes by the construction site of the future Chamber of Commerce building, the institution has reached a turning point in its history and is preparing to resume its activity on new foundations.

In order to have a clearer view, we shall base our interview on three main points: the past, the present and the future.

The past: Can you tell us briefly what the original role of the Chamber of Commerce of Djibouti was? What has it become with independence?

[Answer] The Chamber of Commerce is an old institution in the country. Its creation goes back to the beginning of the century in 1906. For a long time, it was the only professional organization having a code set at the time by a decree of the Ministry of the Colonies, which was modified during the last war, when the Chamber was turned into an advisory assembly for commerce. In 1947, the Chamber of Commerce was restored to its role, elections were set and its powers were recognized. The latter were even strengthened following the establishment of the status of internal autonomy of what was called the territory.

Our country's accession to independence caused the government to adapt the bylaws of the Chamber of Commerce, while substantially modifying its makeup and giving national representation a greater place.

The role assigned to the Chamber of Commerce has, from the very beginning, been to defend and represent merchants, companies and enterprises, study any project that might contribute to the country's development and serve as a link between the government and the private sector.

[Question] The present: What does the Chamber of Commerce of Djibouti now represent? What is its "economic importance" and what role does it play in the country's development?

[Answer] The Chamber of Commerce remains the only elected organization that is representative of all the country's commercial and economic activities. It is the emanation of the role and importance of all those it represents and is the most qualified interlocutor between the political and administrative government and the private sector. Many people are unaware of the real role of the private sector in the active life of every day.

What role does the Chamber of Commerce play in the country's development?

Given the current state of affairs, its role is limited for many reasons that are not always its own doing. For many years, following the latest split, the Chamber of Commerce was forced to leave its building and to take up residency in very small quarters.

For 4 years, we have tried to find the means we needed to rebuild our headquarters. It would take a long time to tell you here of all the difficulties and all the problems our assembly has encountered. We must resolutely think to the future.

[Question] The future: Everyone knows that the future of the Republic of Djibouti is above all in commerce and services. Trade is mainly independent. Does it not need to be better organized, structured and coordinated, not to say "professionalized"? The services are directly linked to commercial activity. The port is in the midst of full development (along with the railroad), but we have the impression that the banking sector is stagnating and that Djibouti is slow in seizing a definite chance to become a strong commercial place. What is the Chamber of Commerce doing or going to do in order to structure and develop trade and services, in order to raise them to an international level worthy of national ambitions?

[Answer] A new Chamber of Commerce was elected in January and its board has just been set up.

Thanks to strict financial management over the past 4 years, the Chamber of Commerce was then able to begin rebuilding its future headquarters in October 1981. This project has come about because the Chamber of Commerce has been able to take some 50 percent of the rebuilding cost from its own reserves. We hope that the new building will be operational by June 1983. When I say "operational," I mean that the Chamber will then have qualified personnel and adequate equipment enabling it to play its full role.

As you quite accurately say -- and unfortunately, this is not the case for many persons -- the future of our republic is above all in commerce and services.

The content of your question is in itself almost a program of actions for a consular assembly. Many of us firmly believe in the economic needs that you mention and we know how closely the problems are linked together.

We cannot speak about development, structures or services without speaking of the means that must create a certain harmony between themselves. These means are multiple and include stability, cohesion, incentives and the limitation of bureaucratic red tape. Beyond that, we need the application of a policy that is liberal, not so much in what it says, but rather, in its spirit.

Through these few principles, you can easily understand why the Chamber of Commerce cannot do everything. It can only be credible in the eyes of those it must address only if the government helps it and brings it into its economic policy, in a word, if it backs it in its actions.

In order to illustrate my remarks and reply to your question about "Djibouti being slow in seizing a definite chance to become a strong commercial place," I would cite, by way of example, the creation in 1949 -- in which I personally participated -- of the privileged monetary status and the free port, which unfortunately has not responded to all expectations because of the reticence and resistance of the administration at the time to allow the private sector to play the trump cards which that status was supposed to hand over to it.

This is an example which we must meditate upon if we want to achieve all the objectives of our monetary, fiscal and port policy, which is a major asset.

Let there be no mistake about its role and power: The Chamber of Commerce is an organization of consultation, reflection and proposal. In order for it to fully play its role, it must have the human and material means and we think we shall have them by next year and that it will have from the government the support and understanding that are essential to achieve the objectives expected of it. I am among those who firmly believe that our ambition is that of the chief of state, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, and his government to make our young republic a model of stability and economic influence in the region.

11,464
CSO: 4719/624

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPANISH DELEGATION--Yesterday, His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, received at the government palace the Spanish delegation attending the Equatorial Guinean-Spanish Joint Commission, headed by the under secretary for foreign affairs, Igracio [name indistinct]. Also in the delegation were the director of the Equatorial Guinean-Spanish Cooperation Bureau, Mr (Pujante), and the Spanish ambassador to our country, Vicente Fernandez Trelles. Present at the audience were State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Marcos Mba Ondo, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the director for Europe and America in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ambassador of Equatorial Guinea to Madrid. [Text] [AB231402 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4748/21

ERITREAN LEADER ON CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATION

GF191455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1007 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Doha, 19 Mar (QNA)--An Eritrean official has praised the state of Qatar and its fixed and supportive stand on the Eritrean question and on the struggle for independence and for the liberation of their lands.

Osman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Popular Liberation Forces, who arrived in Doha from Kuwait today together with Mohamed Osman (Abu Bakr), the front's representative in the Gulf region, said that his visit to Qatar is aimed at briefing Qatari officials on the developments of the Eritrean question and the horrible massacres carried out by Ethiopia against the Eritrean people with the goal of suppressing their revolution, eliminating them and resolving the Eritrean question militarily.

He indicated that this visit is within the framework of his current tour of the GCC states in order to obtain international political efforts to denounce the current stand of the Ethiopian regime, stop the Ethiopian aggression and resolve the Eritrean question justly and peacefully. He added that a number of Eritrean delegations have recently visited a number of Asian Islamic states and a number of European and African states for the same purpose.

Mr Sabbe said that the sixth military campaign, which began early this year, was declared by the Ethiopian president to a congregation that included 1,205 senior officials in Asmera and in which 100,000 Ethiopian soldiers took part, in addition to 10,000 Cuban and other foreign soldiers who were supported with tanks, planes and heavy artillery with the aim of crushing the Ethiopian revolution militarily, has not achieved a single one of its goals due to the steadfastness of the revolutionaries and the Eritrean people and the protection of the mountains. He added that thousands of Ethiopian soldiers have been killed or wounded during the past 2 months.

Sabbe indicated that the Ethiopian president is now in Asmera after spending a long period in the hospital. The reasons for his hospitalization are not clear, he added, though some have said that he was wounded in (Af'abat) region during an artillery shelling by revolutionaries while he was on a reconnaissance tour. The Eritrean leader added that others say the Ethiopian president was wounded in an internal conflict, and (Ad-Dawthah) [not further identified] claims he was ill.

The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Popular Liberation Forces said that the Ethiopian policy relies on maneuvering, prevarication and double-dealing because at the same time that the Ethiopian Government announced its readiness to negotiate and requested Sudan to mediate, it was preparing for launching huge military campaigns against Eritrea and its people.

He added that the Ethiopian revolution does not refuse to negotiate with Ethiopia but, at the same time, it sees that these negotiations should take place openly and clearly and not behind a veil which could be used to hide the launching of Ethiopian military campaigns to wipe out the Eritrean people and impose military solutions. He said that these negotiations must take place without prior conditions and in the presence of international observers from the United Nations, the OAU and the Arab League and in the presence of a United Eritrean delegation representing all various groups of the Eritrean revolution.

In his statement to QNA, Mr Sabbe stressed that the principal Eritrean demand that will be relinquished is full national independence for Eritrea. However, he said that they could be sufficiently flexible concerning the sea ports that Ethiopia has been claiming in order to secure marine outlets for it on the Red Sea. He explained that the details of these matters could be worked out during the negotiations. He added that they wish to live in peace with their neighbor Ethiopia if Ethiopia desires in order to stop the loss of wealth and men in continuing warfare.

CSO: 4704/13

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES ETHIOPIA, USSR

Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Hamud Mohamed Adam, representing the Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF] in Somalia, called on the United Nations, the OAU, other international organizations and the peace-loving nations of the world to intervene and halt the genocide being perpetrated against the Eritrean people by the government of Ethiopia and its allies.

Speaking at a meeting for solidarity with the Eritrean people, held at the office of the Arab League in Mogadishu, the ELF-PLF representative asserted that in order to carry out its program to exterminate the Eritrean people, the government of Ethiopia has acquired Libyan military materiel and troops, Soviet generals in active command, South Yemeni pilots plus Cuban and other troops and foreign advisers. He added that the Eritrean liberation fronts are valiantly struggling against this new military offensive and that the personal presence of Mengistu to direct the operations is proof of the Ethiopian Government's failure to achieve its objectives.

The ELF-PLF representative stated that it is an irony of history that the fascist government of Addis Ababa is committing genocide behind the camouflage of building socialism in Ethiopia. He said that just goes to show the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union and its disdain for the principles and norms of international law and for people's right to self-determination. He reminded the audience of the conference held at the start of the current year in Asmara under the chairmanship of Mengistu, that focused on execution of the military program to exterminate the people of Eritrea. It was held as a follow-up to the tripartite summit that had taken place earlier in Aden and was attended by the heads of state of the unholy alliance: Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen.

Attending the meeting were representatives from the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Abo Liberation Front.

CSO: 4728/4

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN ARMS, FUNDS SUPPLY--(Nafi' Hasan Kurdi), the Eritrean Liberation Front representative in France, has told AL-MADINAH that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave Ethiopia large quantities of arms and ammunition, particularly Hercules aircraft, on 30 December 1981, as well as \$80 million to support the communist imperialist Ethiopian regime. He also told AL-MADINAH that the Eritrean Liberation Front inflicted on the Ethiopian forces enormous losses in men and material. These losses included 11,000 killed or wounded or captured, 8 Mig-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, 7 of which were destroyed in the Asmara military airport while the eighth was shot down by the Eritreans' antiaircraft fire, and 3 MI-24 helicopters. [Sa'd Mabruk dispatch from Paris] [Text] [GF221720 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 20 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4704/13

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Libreville, 19 Mar (AFP)--Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, Gabon's vice prime minister in charge of mines and petroleum, and Robert Camtoni, France's ambassador to Libreville, signed an agreement last week on mineral prospection along the trans-Gabonese railroad. The agreement, which involves a sum of 110 million CFA, is part of a vast program of air mapping, geophysical reconnaissance by air and ground prospecting over a 10-year period, totalling 10 billion CFA. The European Development Fund will also contribute to the program. [AG201028 Paris AFP in French 0724 GMT 19 Mar 82]

OIL MINISTER TO PARIS, VIENNA--Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba left Libreville yesterday for Paris and Vienna. In the French capital, he will participate in the deliberations of the board of directors of the Mekambo Iron Mines Company. In the Austrian capital, the second deputy prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum will represent Gabon at the OPEC ministerial conference scheduled to begin tomorrow. [Text] [AB181950 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

JAWARA POSTPONES CONAKRY VISIT--Banul, 21 Mar (AFP)--Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara's visit to Guinea, which was scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed to a later date, Radio Gambia announced on Saturday evening. No statement was issued on the reasons for the postponement. According to a publication on Saturday morning, President Jawara was to pay a 24-hour "working visit" to Conakry. He paid a visit to Guinea last January following the creation of the Senegambian Confederation. [Text] [AB210930 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 21 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

PAPER CALLS NATIONALIZATION OF LAND 'UNNECESSARY'

AB231233 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAAN TIMES again takes up the issue of land reform in the country. It notes that the issue has been a major priority and radical step in most revolutions because land use was the most repressive factor of the social injustice which revolutions set out to correct. Land reform is, therefore, not a doctrinaire concept of revolution which our Ghanaian advocates of such reform seem to (?retain). The TIMES cites the example of Ethiopia and says the nationalization of land there was the most essential decision taken after the revolution of February 1974. This is because Ethiopia was a thorough feudal state in which 90 percent of the farmers were mere serfs and (?held) by the land owners. The paper says the Ethiopian landowners were the main oppressive class.

The emperor could give any size of land in the country to his family members or to his ministers and, in certain events, all the farmers originally owning the land could be driven out without protest. This, according to the TIMES, was why after the revolution, the land was nationalized and redistributed to the peasants to end the oppression. The reform also made it possible for the leaders to organize agriculture on the basis of large cooperatives. Thus, the TIMES makes it clear that in Ghana, the basic land system is communal ownership. Land is vested in the clan or family and is held in trust for the free use of all by the clan or family head. It is therefore clear that land has never been a main factor of social injustice in Ghana. The TIMES describes as meaningless in most areas in the country the constant appeal to chiefs to release land for agriculture. This is because chiefs don't own the land. The largely communal land ownership system offers the opportunity for cooperative farming. The realistic process is to encourage the establishment of communal farms which the Provisional National Defense Council has been calling for. The TIMES therefore considers the call for the nationalization of land as unnecessary. Such a step will rather bring confusion and misunderstanding among the rural community.

The paper points out that the law allows the government to acquire land for any project and this can be applied to launch either what it calls "a national co-operative farm movement" or to expand the state sector in agriculture.

CSO: 4700/1008

TWO ROADS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

AB181855 Accra International Service in English 1615 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Talk by David Anarglatey]

[Text] In offices and university lecture rooms, a great debate has been going on as to what path Third World countries must take to achieve economic breakthrough and prosperity. Should it be through the path of opening the particular country's doors wide for foreign investments or should it be by closing the doors as much as possible to the outside world and pursuing a course of self-reliance?

The open door approach is the path advocated by Western economists and their supporters in the developing countries. It almost inevitably means in effect the influx of Western European capital through the establishment of subsidiaries of multinational companies like Lonrho, Valco, UAC, General Motors, Mobil Oil, Barclays Bank, to name just a few. These companies are encouraged to invest in the target country through blanket liberal policies such as making a free repatriation of profits and capital, easy importation of raw materials and equipment, low pay to local labor and low taxes. One main feature of this system is that the countries where the parent of the multinationals are placed are more disposed toward giving aid in terms of outright grants and loans to the countries with this open door policy.

Third World countries pursuing this path to development are legion. They include the Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa, Zaire, Upper Volta, Niger and Senegal in Africa; in Asia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, India and Pakistan. All the countries in Latin America, except Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico and of late Grenada, pursue the liberal economic policy with regard to foreign investment. On the contrary, the closed door or self-reliant approach insists on charting specific areas for the operation of foreign investors, areas which the economic planners believe will be of maximum benefit to the economy as a whole. There is usually foreign exchange control whereby the ability of foreign investors to repatriate their profits is controlled. Taxes tend to be high so that the host country can generate capital for further development. There are other examples of economic nationalism such as a stiff control over the number of personnel brought in by the foreign companies to man their operations. In other words, the host country tends to insist that foreign companies must recruit as much of their staff as possible locally so that the

companies would be seen to be helping to solve the unemployment problem for the country as well as raising the living standards of the local population through improved incomes. Countries following this path of development include Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

It is significant to note here that Ghana, under Dr Nkrumah, pursued the second path, that is, the path of self-reliant economic growth. This was reversed by the National Liberation Council in 1966. In 1972, the former policy was restored by the National Redemption Council. Under ex-President Limann and the People's National Party [PNP], the open door policy was being reintroduced. The investment code passed by the PNP-controlled Parliament in 1981 was aimed at effectively putting Ghana among those countries that give room for unfettered foreign investment.

A critical look at the situation in the countries which have the open door policy as well as a look at their geographical position leads to the conclusion that the apparent prosperity of these countries is a clever artificial device by Western capitalism to create cases of wealth in a desert of poverty. I say it is deliberate because if it were not so, if their so-called prosperity is just because they opened their doors wide to foreign capital, then why is it that neighboring countries with the same policy do not attract the same level of investment to make them progress? The point being made is that the prosperity of those countries is due to the fact that they are used as conduit pipes to exploit the market labor and other resources of the whole region where most of these countries are situated.

The Ivory Coast, for example, may look prosperous but the prosperity is due to the cheap abundant labor from neighboring countries like Guinea and Upper Volta which make foreign countries reap high profits. Much of this profit is repatriated but, naturally, a little of this remains in the country to give Ivory Coast the appearance of prosperity. The net flow of capital from the Ivory Coast may even be in favor of that country but this is because much of the outflow is at the expense of neighboring countries. In any case, as the saying goes, the grass grows greenest at the banks of the river. So some of the profits being made by the multinationals is bound to stay where it is being made, whether accidentally or by design.

It is admitted that in the case of the countries that are specially chosen by international capitalism and serve as channels for exploiting the wealth of whole regions, the appearance of prosperity is not by accident. But it is consciously fostered to bolster the myth that the free enterprise economy rather than the planned one works better. The imperialists want people to believe that the country only has to open its doors to the West and prosperity will follow. But this is false because, in the same geographical region surrounding the specially chosen target country, one can find many other countries in a similar situation and which have also opened their doors wide for the Western investor. But the investors do not go there for it is not in their interest to create two Ivory Coasts in West Africa or two Kenyas in East Africa; two Zaires in Central Africa or two South Africas in Southern Africa. One is enough to serve their purpose in each zone. They are not in Africa

or Asia or Latin America, for that matter, to make areas prosperous; they are there to make profits, which is the only goal of capitalism anyway. They choose one country and one country only in every zone as the center from which they will exploit the market labor and raw materials of the zone and then repatriate the huge profits.

At the same time, the imperialists succeed in making many people believe that the comparative economic growth of the host country is a result of their presence there. But then if the one country simply has to open its doors wide to foreign capital and automatically become prosperous, then why is it that Western capital does not repeat its wonderful performance in the neighboring countries too. After all, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Mali and even Ghana at one time had the open door policy. Why are they still poor? The only answer is that it is not in the interest of capitalism to repeat the Ivory Coast phenomenon in another country in the region for, if they do, they will be forced to allow some of the profits to stay in the host country and their net outflow of profits from the zone will be reduced.

For the same reason, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi must be kept poor so that Kenya can be used to exploit East Africa for imperialism. President Nyerere of Tanzania saw through this imperialist trick. He saw that his country was just a market for dumping goods made by multinationals in Kenya. So he took Tanzania out of the East African Economic Commission which linked it with Kenya and Uganda. The commission has since broken up because it is a creature of imperialism fostering an unequal relationship. The ECOWAS would suffer the same fate if the imperialists try to use their pet country in the region to exploit the other member countries.

In Latin America, Brazil is one of the countries chosen to foster the myth of the superiority of free enterprise over a planned economy. But just as most Africans and Asians are now awakening to the falsity of this claim, the peoples of Latin America have also realized that their development can never come while they continue to be tied to the apron strings of the West. That sub-continent has one of the biggest external debts and the highest inflation rate in the world in spite of massive infusions of Western investments and loans--hence, what has come to be known as the Caribbean crisis, by which is meant a recognition that the continent is sinking under more and more debts while it is kept on its present path of free enterprise. But Cuba and Nicaragua have freed themselves from this burden by changing course through revolution despite U.S. economic blockade. The result of their struggle to achieve economic independence, aided by the socialist countries and the result of similar efforts in North Korea for example, in Angola, Mozambique, and Tanzania should help break the false myth of the superiority of Western capitalism as a path to development.

But although the path that Ghana will take has not been spelled out, it is expected that the only logical course that a people's government such as [words indistinct] it can take, is one of self-reliance. Dr Nkrumah was said

to have taken a bet with President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast as to whether Ghana's self-reliance policy or the Ivory Coast's laissez-faire economy will lead to faster development. Ghana's recent economic troubles have made people say that the path chosen by Ivory Coast is better. But the race is not yet over. Ghana after 31 December now has another chance to prove that the path chosen by Nkrumah in the 1960's was correct after all.

CSO: 4700/1008

BRIEFS

NO MORE CURRENCY PRINTING--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] will not print any more currency. Announcing this at a workers' rally in Jasikan today, the secretary for the Volta region, Dr Yao Fiagbe, noted that out of the 8 billion cedis in the country only 2 billion cedis is [word indistinct] to the banks. The remaining 6 billion cedis is to the public. Dr Fiagbe said the aim of the government now is to increase production in all sectors of the economy and the people should be prepared to sacrifice. He assured cocoa and coffee farmers that every effort is being made to pay them for their produce. The secretary, however, asked them to be patient with the government. [Excerpt] [AB222045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Mar 82]

'PRODUCING UNITS' FOR BAKERS--With effect from the 15th of next month no individual baker will be allowed to bake bread. The bakers will be grouped into bread producing units. Addressing a cooperative society meeting in the Amansie District of Bekwai, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for cooperatives and rural development, Mr Ankomah, said the grouping will end malpractices in the flour trade and make bread cheaper and readily available to the ordinary Ghanaian. He said members of the units will engage in various aspects of breadbaking and selling and share the overall profit. Mr Ankomah told the members of the movement that the PNDC intends to develop a cooperative movement which will generate enough profit to enable members educate their children. [Excerpt] [AB232100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

BSL SHIPS' SALES STUDIED--The government has decided to set up a committee to advise it on the sale of Black Star Line vessels. Four organizations are expected to nominate representatives to serve on the committee. They are the Economic Review Committee, the Ghana Merchant Navy Officer's Association, the National Union of Seamen and the People's Defense Committee of the Black Star Line. Two other persons, Mr Wilmot, a marine consultant, and Mr Takyi-Berko, a former member of parliament, have also been invited to serve on the committee. A statement by the Ministry of Transport and Communications asked the nominees to report to the principal secretary of the ministry not later than 1000 on Thursday for briefing. [Text] [AB232057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

OUSTER OF APARTHEID-LINKED TRANSNATIONALS--The Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association [GUNSA] has demanded an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola in the wake of recent South African aggression against nonexistent SWAPO bases in Angola. A statement issued in Accra said these acts of aggression led by international imperialism are meant to undermine the progressive and radical transformation taking place in Angola and thus prevent Angola's all-round support for the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO. The statement therefore condemned the hypocritical tricks of the five-nation Western contact group in its attempt to distort UN Resolution 435 on the Namibian independence issue. Hence GUNSA appeals to the Provisional National Defense Council to investigate allegations that aluminum from the Volta Aluminum Company has found its way to South Africa's nuclear industry. The PNDC should also terminate without delay all the activities of transnational corporations in the country which have links with apartheid South Africa and Namibia. The statement also called on all progressive OPEC countries to impose oil sanctions on South Africa and her allies. [Text] [AB250755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Mar 82]

REMITTANCES FROM GHANAIS ABROAD--The Chief of Defense Staff [CDS] and member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, has said that expressing mere solidarity without any action is not enough. Addressing the UK and Ireland branch of the National Union of Ghana Students, Brig Nunoo-Mensah, who is leading an official delegation to Britain, said Ghanaians abroad should consider seriously what practical contributions they can make toward the current efforts at building a prosperous Ghana. He said if they send remittances in the form of foreign exchange to their relations at home [words indistinct] the government will have the necessary funds to provide more drugs and other basic needs for the people. The CDS criticized those Ghanaian students who have been sponsored by the taxpayers, but have refused to return home after completing their courses. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah informed the branch members that Ghanaians at home are making tremendous sacrifices and said those abroad should ask themselves what they can do as their contribution. He explained that the revolution is the result of the conditions created by the maladministration of the deposed People's National Party, and the military had to intervene to prevent what could have been more explosive, that is, the revolution of the masses. The CDS had earlier met the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. No details of the talks have been released. [Text] [AB241025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Mar 82]

RELEASE OF LAND FOR FARMING--In line with its determination to eliminate hunger from the society, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] wants every inch of land to be cultivated during the current major farming season. In this respect, all lands, both private and public, must be released for the production of staple foods like maize, rice, cassava and vegetables. The PNDC liaison officer at the castle made this known at various meetings he had with chiefs, farmers and the people during a 3-day tour of the western and central regions. He explained the philosophy of the government's agricultural program to them, and said the directive to release land does not amount to a confiscation of land; rather it is aimed at using all available space to grow more food to feed the nation. The liaison officer said land released will be plowed and harrowed for all persons interested in farming, adding that such persons will be supplied with the necessary inputs. The officer, who is also the

commander of the national agricultural task force, said to achieve maximum success, all regional secretaries must assume command of the regional agricultural task forces and explain the program to the people. He urged the chiefs and people to form agricultural task forces to ensure effective coordination of the program. [Text] [AB210820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Mar 82]

WARNING AGAINST HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS--The secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, says that Provisional National Defense Council is doing all things possible to stop the harassment of civilians by soldiers. The secretary, who is continuing his familiarization tour of establishments under his ministry, was addressing officers and men of the people's police service at the Tema regional police headquarters yesterday. He reminded military personnel that by molesting civilians, they are making more enemies for the revolution. He therefore advised them to hand over to the appropriate authorities civilians arrested and not subject them to any form of brutality. Mr Hansen said a revolution does not mean chaos and anarchy but a change for the better. The revolution therefore seeks to create a just society devoid of corruption and inefficiency. He advised the police to cultivate good relations with the public, adding that the country needs a police force that is genuinely responsive to the needs of the people. [Text] [AB230750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82]

ASYLUM SOUGHT--Alhaki Youssif Patty, Ghanaian high commissioner in Nigeria, appointed to that post by the former Limann government, has sought political asylum in Lagos because of the evolving situation in his country since the coup d'etat led by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, a communique handed to the press by the ambassador announced on Monday 22 March. "More than 2,700 civilians and military have been killed since Rawlings took power. Moreover, there are more than 800 persons wounded in the course of skirmishes. I cannot continue to serve a country whose regime is made up of individuals who have no respect whatsoever for human rights and who believe that every prosperous person is a criminal," the ambassador noted in his communique. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4719/750

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

FOOD AID TO BE SOUGHT--Bissau, 24 Mar (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau is going to ask the international community for food aid, namely 47,000 tons of cereal, 3,000 tons of cooking oil, 1,000 tons of milk and 2,000 tons of sugar, the country's food security office has indicated. Although agricultural production has been normal this year with a cereal production estimated at 120,000 tons, there was a 40 percent shortage, the office says. Last year, it will be recalled, the international community granted Guinea-Bissau 27,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of other cereals and essential products. [Text] [AB241237 Paris AFP in French 1147 GMT 24 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/743

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON SPACE SIGNED--At a ministerial council meeting presided over by the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, the council authorized the signing of an agreement between the Government of the Ivory Coast and the European Space Agency for the installation and use in the Ivory Coast of the facilities for the control of the satellite launcher "Ariane." [Excerpt]
[AB181953 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Mar 82 p 32]

CSO: 4719/733

KENYA

BRIEFS

MOI RECEIVES ENVOYS--On 23 March President Moi received the credentials of the new high commissioner of Malawi, Mr M.W. Machinjili, the new high commissioner of Australia, Mr Alexander White and the new ambassador of Yugoslavia, Mr Zoran Zagar. [LD250506 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/995

MAURITIUS

COMPENSATION AGREED ON FOR DIEGO GARCIA FAMILIES

AB242124 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 Mar (AFP)--The governments of Britain and Mauritius have agreed terms for the compensation of 900 families displaced to make way for the Anglo-U.S. (?military) base of Diego Garcia.

The islanders of the Chagos Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean were obliged to go to Mauritius, and their demands for compensation have been a long-running bone of contention between London and Port Louis.

Under the agreement reached here yesterday, the islanders are to benefit from a total 100 million rupees (about nine million U.S. dollars).

Britain is to pay out 80 million rupees to the islanders, while the Mauritian Government is to make land worth 20 million rupees available to them.

The multi-partied Mauritian side to the negotiations here with British Under-secretary of State Sir Leonard Allison said it was "fully satisfied" with the agreement. It had initially asked for 160 million rupees.

Sources here stressed that the agreement does not signify any abandonment by the islanders of their right eventually to return to the archipelago.

The compensation is to be paid out in June and [words indistinct] special committee of the Mauritian parliament following legislative elections due on the island on June 11.

Diego Garcia, a British territory, is leased to the U.S. Government.

CSO: 4700/993

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN--Port Louis, 23 Mar (AFP)--The minister of finance of Mauritius and the director general of the Saudi Development Fund on Tuesday signed a loan convention under which the fund will grant Mauritius a loan totaling 50 million rupees (about 32.5 million FR). The money will be used for road projects in the urban centers. [AB231454 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/733

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE BANK AGREEMENT--The Bank of Mozambique [BM] and the Portuguese National Overseas Bank signed a protocol in Maputo yesterday at the end of talks between the two banking institutions. The protocol was signed by BM administrator, Abel David, and a member of the Portuguese bank managing council, Santaio Cabral. During the talks problems aimed at the formation of bases of and a starting point for projects by the two institutions were discussed. According to the BM administrator, the talks were cordial and frank and the two sides expressed the hope of achieving good results in the future. The protocol signing ceremony was attended by the minister-governor of BM, Prakash Ratilal. [Text] [EA170400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82]

CSO: 4742/253

BRIEFS

SWAPO TALKS WITH S.AFRICA--Luanda, 19 Mar (AFP)--The Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the Namibian nationalist movement, today called for immediate talks with South Africa on outstanding problems concerning independence for the territory. In a statement published here SWAPO said such a conference might help to speed up the application of resolution 435 of the United Nations under which Namibia would be freed of South African domination. The statement again rejected the two-tier system of elections for a Namibian constitutional assembly as proposed by the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia. SWAPO said this was a response to proposals put to it and the Southern African frontline states on March 12, which other reports had said were a suggested new compromise. SWAPO said it would accept either a proportional representation system covering the whole of Namibia or an election by constituencies. The contact group originally proposed a combination of the two, which SWAPO rejected as too confusing. [Text] [AB191653 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 19 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/996

NEW UNDERWATER PIPELINE GOES INTO SERVICE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Mamadou Oumar Ndiaye: "New Underwater Pipeline at Mbao Refinery"]

[Text] A new "sealine" (underwater pipeline used to carry crude oil unloaded offshore) went into service yesterday morning off the coast of the SAR (African Refining Company) at Mbao.

The sealine, which is 1,400 kilometers long, joins another that has been in operation for some 20 years already and which is 4,200 meters long. Construction of the new pipeline was made necessary by the fact that the old one could not accommodate tankers carrying over 50,000 cubic meters of crude. The sealine will make it possible to unload tankers with a capacity of up to 80,000 cubic meters. Since hauling is less expensive on the big tankers, the pipeline means a savings on the order of 1 billion of our francs this year for the company, as Administrative Director Siby and financial director Mambaye Diallo, who attended the ceremony, explained. It was an impressive sight: the huge (60 centimeters in diameter), long steel serpent, ballasted with concrete, sinking slowly, but inexorably, into the waves from a pontoon anchored offshore.

It was the culmination of a long-range project undertaken in September and requiring an investment of some 2 billion CFA francs.

Operation of the sealine marks the conclusion of the first phase of a program of expansion undertaken by the SAR. The first phase that just came to a close concerns expansion of the pipe system, while the second phase, already underway, will involve expansion of the manufacturing units. It will mainly be a question of the construction of two new tanks with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters each, joining five already in existence, but containing less than 25,000 cubic meters each. The objective was to increase SAR's production capacity from 90,000 tons of crude, which it currently is, to 1.2 million tons by the end of construction.

11,464

CSO: 4719/643

RECORD COTTON YIELD, GOOD CORN PRODUCTION NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye]

[Excerpts] Were the goals of the Textile Fiber Development Company (SODEFITEX), which since July 1981 have linked that company to the government, set too low?

Or, on the contrary, has that southern company demonstrated an unprecedented vigor, exceeding in a single agricultural season the greater share of the objectives assigned to it between now and 1984, the date of expiration of the contract-plan?

In the final analysis, the good rainfall during the past season had a positive effect on the results of agricultural production, thereby contributing, among other things, to a revival of cotton, which had been quickly buried because of the operating deficits recorded by SODEFITEX since the 1977-1978 season, deficits amounting to over 1.5 billion in 1979-1980.

Judging by the figures provided by Bator Diop, general manager of SODEFITEX, the company has reportedly achieved totally unexpected results this year in the case of its cotton, corn and rice yields. Cotton yields were the best recorded since the introduction of the crop by the French Textile Company (CFDT) in 1961.

Farmers in the south obtained 1,200 kilograms per hectare planted in cotton this year. This yield of 1.1 tons per hectare is not only higher than that of last year and the estimates of the contract-plan for this year, but it also surpasses the objective initially set for SODEFITEX for the three seasons to come! That objective was 1,100 kilograms, to be achieved by 1984, the year when the contract-plan expires. It was attained and even surpassed the first year it went into effect.

Cotton production, estimated this year at 33,000 tons by DGPA [presumably General Agricultural Planning Directorate] officials, could even go as high as 40,000 tons, in the opinion of Diop, which would represent a good record for his company: having attained the year's objective with the area planted being smaller than planned. A logical consequence of good yields obtained this year, the results are even more noteworthy when one realizes that over 48,000 hectares were planted in

cotton during the 1978 season, when production scarcely reached the current level, produced on only 32,000 hectares.

These good results are not only limited to cotton. The same is true of corn, whose yields have surpassed contract-plan objectives set for 3 years during the very first year. Corn yields this year nearly totaled 2 tons 700 kilograms per hectare, although the goal was only about 1 ton 900 kilograms for 1984. This production would point to corn production of nearly 23,000 tons, or 225 percent of the objectives set for the year. Only a little over 10,000 tons of corn had been predicted for the close of this first season, with the beginning of the contract-plan. According to Diop, production of the ZONEDEFITEX [sic] zone would represent over half of the national total, estimated this year at some 50,000 tons.

Finally, concerning rice, per-hectare yields also surpass 1984 predictions. They were 2 tons 300 kilograms, when the prediction was only 2 tons 1 kilograms by the expiration of the contract-plan -- that is, at the close of the two coming seasons. Nevertheless, rice production this year was fairly stagnant compared with the preceding year, which is explained by the fact that the areas planted were smaller than planned. Less than half of the projections were achieved this year and the level of areas planted in rice (all crops combined) during the past season is even down compared with last year. This trend should undoubtedly be the target of SODEFITEX efforts because the southern zone has potential whose maximum use could be a great contribution in the policy of food self-sufficiency.

11,464
CSO: 4719/643

BRIEFS

NEW PDS RESIGNATIONS--In a letter addressed to the president on 11 January, Kaba Toure, secretary general of the chauffeurs unions in the Sine-Saloum region and a long-time member of the Senegalese Democratic Party, has expressed his decision to resign from the party and join the Socialist Party. Kaba Toure, who is also deputy secretary general of the UTLS [expansion unknown] explained his decision by virtue of the fact that the country's situation has changed since President Abdou Diouf came to power and particularly the fact that "God has protected us from the scourge of famine that nearly ravaged the Senegalese people." Toure therefore asks all citizens to unite behind President Abdou Diouf, who has brought prosperity to Saloum, as witnessed by construction of the Ker Madiabel water tower and the arrival in the region of the many ambulances promised. Toure attaches to his letter the list of the 56 persons who, like him, have resigned from the Senegalese Democratic Party. [Text] Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 3] 11,464

LOAN AGREEMENT--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation has given a loan of 5 billion CFA francs to Senegal to enable the country to finance some public investments for 1981-1992. [AB232232 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BAGHDAD--Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, chairman of the Somali general federation of trade unions is heading up a delegation that departed from Mogadishu en route to Baghdad to take part in the conference of the Arab Labor Organization (ALO). During its stay in Baghdad the delegation will hold talks with the leadership of the Iraqi trade unions. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 5 Mar 82 p 2]

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--The president of Benin, His Excellency Matieu Kerekou, recently received letters of credence from the new Somali ambassador to Benin, Husayn Hasan Farah, who is based in Lagos, Nigeria. [Text] [EAL80448 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 16 Mar 82]

CSO: 4797/12

SEVERE CRITICISM OF NATIONALISM FOR AFRIKANERS ONLY

Johannesburg DIE VEDERLAND in Afrikaans 23 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by Dreis van Heerden: "Has the Nationalist Party Forgotten What Nationalism Is?"]

[Text] Is the trouble with the Nationalist Party not the fact that it has forgotten the essence of nationalism? This is the question posed by an old time nationalist the other day.

Put differently: The Nationalist Party no longer believes in its own policy and propaganda.

Or: Why does the Nationalist Party refuse to believe that the same nationalism which served as its source of strength throughout the years is also valid for the other peoples in South Africa?

These are hard considerations, especially because they have to do with a party whose policy actually professes to grant freedom to other nationalisms in southern Africa. But there is more than just a touch of truth in the accusation.

Since 1976, when the Transkei became independent, we have been complaining about the outside world's failure to grant recognition to it.

The government has been writing long letters about this to the UN quoting one statistic after the other intended to show that the former national states have just as much right to independence as any other African country.

But, what are we ourselves doing? How does South Africa "recognize" the independence of its own neighbor states?

Citizens of Ciskei, Bophutathswana, Venda and Transkei are living along those of Kwazulu, Lebowa and Gazangulu in the black cities of Soweto, Nyanga and Tambisa.

But how does the government itself act with respect to the citizens of states which according to Nationalist Party policy are just as independent as France, the United States and Germany? The answer is: No differently than with respect to the citizens of the non-independent states.

They must still show a pass book if asked to do so. The government still determines where they live, work and play. They must still ride in third class train compartments to and from their place of work.

The Nationalist Party's policy states "different peoples" and "different nationalisms." But in practice the differentiation is simply between white and black.

How can we ever hope that the Zulus of Soweto, who live along an "independent" Tswana, will be so taken up with the "advantages" of independence that they will urge their leaders to ask for independence for them as well?

If South Africa itself does not treat these states and their citizens as being independent it cannot expect the outside world to do so.

However, it is in the handling of the South-West problem that this inability to gauge the power of nationalism is displayed most vividly.

The Afrikaner, with his particular history, should at least know that:

--No more than the Afrikaner wanted to vote for Jan Smuts and his friends of the British Empire in 1948...

--No more than the Zimbabweans wanted to vote for Bishop Abel Muzorewa (with his South African sponsored Datsun pick-up trucks, his headquarters in a five-star hotel and his friendship with Ian Smith) in 1980...

--The Ovambos will no more be voting for the DTA, with its lollypops and T-shirts, in 1982, 1983 or 1984.

No. The force of nationalism inspired the Afrikaner to vote for his own people, the Nationalist Party, in 1948, because that represented his aspirations.

No. The puppet government of Bishop Muzorewa was emphatically rejected in Zimbabwe. It was Mugabe who was able to team-up the forces of nationalism and to employ them in attaining a runaway victory.

No. In the South-West Ovambos will be voting for Ovambos...and just remember SWAPO is Ovambo and Ovambos are SWAPO...50 percent of the population.

But, how are we reacting to what is happening in the South-West? Politicians here have developed a reflex-response...the SWAPO's are a bunch of communists and that is all!

True, in SWAPO's leadership there are several people who can be regarded as "pawns of the communist party." But, what are we going to say if 60 percent or more of the population will be voting for SWAPO? Are two-thirds of the people of the South-West communists? That simply cannot be so.

Is it not better to recognize SWAPO for what it is, a nationalist organization among the people, and then consider another strategy with respect to it?

In the end the question remains: What have we in South Africa learned from the events in the South-West and from our own history?

Will we never learn that nationalism cannot be suffocated even though a people's leaders are stuffed in jail, even if they themselves are killed, or even if their organizations are banned.

All this was true in the Second Freedom War; this was true in the rebellion of 1914; this was true in 1948; this is true in the South-West, so why will this not also be true in South Africa?

Will it be said one day that black people understood our history better than ourselves?

7964

CSO: 4701/39

REASONS FOR HESITANCE IN SIGNING NUCLEAR TREATY

South Africa Pressured

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Dries van Heerden: "Pressure on South Africa To Sign Nuclear Treaty"]

[Text] This week Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that the possibility that South Africa will sign the International Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is being studied.

Lately the voices of several experts have been raised urging the government to sign the treaty. The republic is one of just a few countries in the world which have not yet done so.

Among the countries which, like South Africa, have not yet subscribed to the treaty are: France and China, both of them nuclear powers, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, India, Portugal, Spain, Tanzania and Zambia.

Much thought is being given with regard to the advantages or disadvantages of South Africa's signing of the treaty. Up until last week the government's official point of view was still not in favor of signing this treaty.

Those in favor of the treaty are pointing to the fact that signing it would improve South Africa's image abroad. This would put an end to the growing international suspicion that the republic possesses nuclear weapons.

Opponents are saying that we must be careful, because the treaty stipulations, to the effect that the International Nuclear Energy Agency can conduct inspections, could be harmful to South Africa.

The reasoning is that there is the danger that the republic's unique uranium enrichment process, which now is still secret, will be compromised through such actions.

Moreover, history has shown that the treaty has not really succeeded in its purpose, namely that of preventing the spread of nuclear technology which can be employed in the production of nuclear weapons.

Since the drafting of the treaty it is presumed that at least six countries have started to produce nuclear weapons. Of these, five have not signed the treaty (Algeria, Brazil, Israel and Pakistan) while one of these countries (Australia) did sign it.

In its present form the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 June 1968. South Africa was one of the 95 countries which voted in favor of the treaty.

The preamble of the treaty refers to the "devastation which would be caused throughout the world by a nuclear war and to the consequent necessity of averting such a war and of taking measures for guaranteeing the security of all peoples."

The most important stipulations of the treaty are:

--The existing nuclear powers promise not to provide nuclear weapons, either directly or indirectly to any non-nuclear powers or to pass on to them any technology which would enable these countries to manufacture nuclear weapons.

--Non-nuclear powers using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes promise to open their nuclear installation for inspection by the International Nuclear Energy Agency.

--The treaty is not intended to put any stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful application of nuclear energy. Signatories of the treaty have the right to exchange such technology.

--Nations promise to negotiate among themselves regarding measures for putting an end to the nuclear arms race and to reduce the nuclear arsenal of nations until a complete nuclear disarmament has been achieved.

Although South Africa has not signed the treaty it is yet a full member of the International Nuclear Energy Agency and up to and including 1977 the republic also acted as one of the directors of the agency.

During past years strong pressure has been applied on South Africa to sign the treaty. The pressure became even greater as consideration was given to the fact that the entire continent of Africa was declared as a "nuclear weapons free area" by the United Nations.

As a result of the UN resolution of 1966 no nuclear weapon or ballistic missile may be fired or tested on the continent and the storage or transportation of such weapons is also forbidden.

In 1963 this resolution was subscribed to by the Organization of Africa Unity which also undertook to resolve that no country on the continent shall manufacture a nuclear weapon.

South Africa's Diplomacy Trump

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "South Africa's Nuclear Trump"]

[Text] It is no secret that the outside world (and very likely the more sympathetic U.S. administration) is continuously applying pressure on South Africa to sign the International Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Indeed Foreign Minister Pik Botha admitted in Parliament that "from time to time" inquiries are being made by Western governments.

The fact that such pressure is also being exercised at home is attested by the very question about this matter directed at Mr Botha in Parliament.

But also the fact that the minister will not allow himself to be cornered by this question and that it is sufficient for him to say that the matter is "being considered" is understandable. Yet this reply is more positive than last year's stark refusal to the same question.

South Africa's signing or not signing of the 1968 treaty is a matter deserving very sober and very thorough consideration. Most assuredly we should also take into account the fact that the United States will not always have a sympathetic Reagan Administration.

But there are also other reasons why South Africa should be careful.

First of all there is as yet no effective international inspection agency which can monitor the nuclear installations of the signatory countries. The nuclear powers themselves reject such monitoring.

Even if there were an effective agency, South Africa could not be very pleased with the possibility that its secret uranium enrichment process could be ferreted out.

We must also take into account the Russian threat and the fact that neighboring countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and probably Zimbabwe do not want to sign the agreement.

Once we sign the treaty our hands will be tied no matter what happens in the future.

South Africa sticks to its stand that it is developing nuclear power for peaceful objectives. Besides, if we were to join the nuclear [weapons] league, we would be having a weapon which we could hardly employ even for the reason that the world would know that we have it. That too would be binding our hands.

However, by keeping our options, we will continue to have an important diplomatic trump in our hands. It will force those who would like to push us too far to be cautious.

7964

CSO: 4701/39

EYADEMA RECEIVES FRG, LIBYAN, SDAR DELEGATIONS

AB191013 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Three foreign delegations were received yesterday morning at the presidential palace by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the Togolese Republic.

First was the West German parliamentary delegation which has been in our country since Wednesday. After the audience (Notar Adze), the leader of the delegation, stated that his colleagues and himself were impressed by the high quality of political foresight displayed by the head of state when he briefed them on African issues, as well as on the general political situation of the world. He emphasized the delegation's appreciation for the good use made of the Western German aid to our country. He also said that by this visit, the German delegation has once more strengthened the traditional bonds of friendship existing between our two countries.

(Notar Adze) then recalled that in Germany and before the German people, Togo always has a mystical attraction, and that this fact was reiterated by the recent visit paid to Germany by the Togolese head of state.

Concluding, Mr (Adze) stated that he thought everything would be better in the world if relations between all countries were as good as those between Togo and Germany, and between the RPT founding chairman and the German political leaders.

After leaving the presidency, the West German parliamentary delegation visited the Togograin [State Grains Company] storage center at the international trade fair center.

The second delegation to be received by the RPT founding chairman was a two-man Libyan delegation headed by (Matrode Shen), secretary of the people's committee.

The last to be received by head of state Eyadema was also two-man delegations this time from the SDAR. It was headed by Information Minister Ould Salek.

CSO: 4719/736

TOGO

BRIEFS

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR--President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning received the credentials of the new DPRK ambassador to Togo, His Excellency (Kim Yan-song). [AB251418 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82]

CSB: 4719/734

SWAPO DELEGATION ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The SWAPO delegation, headed by Tuli Hiveluah, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SWAPO Youth League, the Angolan delegation, headed by Bartolomu Domingos, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA and first secretary of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the delegation of the Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM), led by Romain Akombi, deputy secretary general, arrived in Kinshasa on Monday to take part in the tripartite JMPLA-UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth]-JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] summit conference to be held in the Zairian capital from 17 to 20 February.

Met by the press upon his arrival at Ngobila Beach, Tuli Hiveluah, first secretary of the SWAPO Youth League, said that his movement expects from the Kinshasa meeting total support for consolidation of the struggle being waged against the South African racists.

The SWAPO, which is participating in such a meeting for the first time, is very happy with the invitation issued to it, he continued, before going on to express the satisfaction of young Namibians over the recent holding by Zairian young people of a meeting of solidarity with liberation movement youth groups in southern Africa.

As for the head of the Angolan delegation, Domingos said that the meeting will permit better coordination of the views of members of the tripartite conference and will lead to a common program.

He expressed the desire to see the meeting lead to positive results and said he was happy that a decision had been made to expand the meeting to include youth groups.

Romain Okombi, deputy secretary general of the Pan African Youth Movement, emphasized the importance which his movement attaches to the Kinshasa meeting, whose participating movements work effectively to strengthen relations existing between different youth groups in Central Africa.

The meeting, which is not an impromptu affair, is in keeping with the main lines of the PAYM, which can only encourage such moves, Okombi said.

The deputy secretary general of the PAYM will take advantage of his stay in Kinshasa to join with the country's authorities in discussion matters relating to plans for the Second Youth Festival, whose date and place will be set following the meeting of the Executive Committee of the PAYM, to take place in Conakry in April.

The first group of the Congolese delegation, headed by Marcel Touanga, secretary of the UJSC in charge of foreign relations, preceded the head of the delegation, Oba Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth, who was to arrive on Tuesday.

The delegates were welcomed upon their arrival by Nzanda Bwana, secretary general of the JMPR, who was accompanied by national leaders and a large number of JMPR members.

11,464

CSO: 4719/635

BURUNDI, ZAIRE, RWANDA SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of Burundi and Rwanda and the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation signed a cultural agreement in Giseny (Rwanda) last month, at the time of the fifth regular session of the conference of chiefs of state of the CEPGL (Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes).

According to the terms of the agreement, the three countries have pledged to maintain and develop cultural, scientific and technical cooperation in order to contribute to better knowledge and greater dissemination of their respective cultures and intellectual activities.

They also promise to gradually coordinate at all levels of education the programs of basic disciplines. In order to do so, they will proceed to exchange useful information on these programs and their future modifications.

Periodic consultations between education officials from the three countries are recommended in order to seek out the most favorable conditions to achievement of this objective.

Everything will be done to determine the equivalence of certificates, diplomas or other academic degrees awarded in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

The parties to the agreement have also pledged, within the limits of their means and in order to promote the community interest, to promote exchanges of professors, research workers and other specialists and to encourage the exchange of students through the granting of scholarships or subsidies.

They will, if need be, set up and develop common institutions and organizations for scientific education and research, facilitate access to educational establishments for nationals from the other two countries, ensure their well-being under the same conditions as their own, and promote the cooperation of publishing and audio-visual aid companies in the three countries.

Each nation is to promote the organization, within its own territory, of all cultural events aimed at achieving better knowledge of the culture of its partners.

Each country will also grant facilities, in keeping with its own legislation, for the dissemination within its territory of films, musical events, programs and radio and television broadcasts, as well as the diffusion of any publication relating to the cultures of the other two nations.

The parties to the agreement also pledge to do everything possible to coordinate their policies regarding the protection of their cultural patrimony.

Finally, it was decided to set up special subcommittees bringing together ministers and state commissioners of education and research, culture and the arts, information, youth and sports. These subcommittees will be in charge of studying technical questions.

11,464

CSO: 4719/634

FALSE SECURITY AGENTS SAID TO PREY ON PEOPLE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Phoney BSRS Agents"]

[Text] An unhealthy atmosphere now reigns within the National Gendarmerie in Kinshasa. The extortion practiced on the population by the agents of law and order has taken on the scope of a plague. For a small article purchased at a corner store, one has to undergo questioning by a whole host of officers (plain-clothes men), all claiming to be members of the BSRS (Special Investigation and Surveillance Brigade).

The question that immediately comes to mind is: On whose orders are these agents operating? What is their precise mission? If one goes strictly by the acronym BSRS, the role of these agents should consist of ensuring the safety of the population, rooting out wrongdoers and all other delinquents.

However, when every possible pretext is used for the simple purpose of looting peaceful citizens, the abuses perpetrated by these officers make one think of an organized ring. That seems all the more likely because a few days ago, gendarmes from the "central station," a brigade located at one of the corners of Mama Yemo Hospital, carried out raids on small vendors at the Central Market. The last of the three raids ended with the holding of these young people for 5 hours. The reason for the arrest, according to one of the humorless gendarmes, is that these vendors do not pay them off as some of their friends downtown are paid off.

At this rate, we may soon have no aid from any service of order. One cannot use the argument that there are good and bad policemen. We must find the solutions needed in order to reform the services of order, as recommended by the presidential speech of 4 February 1980. We must, when necessary, punish the false, bad officers who undermine the reputation of the National Gendarmerie.

The entire country's honor is at stake when even our good old gendarmes are quicker to blow the whistle on infractions than to handle traffic during traffic jams.

11,464

CSO: 4719/634

COMMISSIONER SAYS COUNTRY ABLE TO HANDLE FOOD SHORTAGES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Citizen Kamitatu Massamba has stated that he is happy to note that the World Bank has decided, using a special procedure, to grant Zaire an advance on funds aimed at providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The state commissioner spoke Tuesday at a luncheon given in honor of Andre Gue, general manager in charge of Central and East Africa for the World Bank, and announced the imminent signing of an assistance agreement between the World Bank and the office he heads.

The commissioner for agriculture and rural development also said that Zaire is determined and able to overcome the many problems facing it and to ensure the consistent development of its agriculture in order to meet food shortages.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed satisfaction with aid received from the World Bank for the purpose. These relations will be strengthened in the months ahead, Kamitatu added.

Speaking at the same meeting, which took place at the Zoo Restaurant, Gue first of all thanked the Executive Council for the warm welcome extended to him. He then recalled the World Bank's desire to see Zairian agriculture play its full role -- a heavy one -- in the rehabilitation of the country's economy.

Like other partners, the World Bank hopes to help Zaire to define and carry out a new agricultural policy, Gue said, emphasizing the Executive Council's need to define a coherent policy for the field.

After the coming meeting in Paris of the advisory group on Zaire, aid will be given to Zaire in terms of an agricultural policy, he concluded.

The luncheon was attended by officials from the State Commission, board chairmen from the Cotton Stabilization Fund (CSSCO) and ONDE [National Livestock Development Office] and the resident representative of the World Bank. It was preceded by a working meeting during which Kamitatu described cooperation between the World Bank and Zaire.

A succinct report was also given on the conclusions of the working group of the Economic and Social Development Studies Company (SEDES). Once passed by the Executive Council, the report will constitute the agricultural plan of the Republic of Zaire for 1982-1984.

This preliminary plan has four parts: a review of projects underway, limitations on relaunching agricultural production, a program of action for the future in order to achieve food self-sufficiency and the financing needed to achieve these objectives.

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CSO: 4719/634

BRIEFS

NEW FOOD-GROWING AREAS--Mont Ngafula, N'Sele and Maluku are to become food-growing areas so that Kinshasa will not always have to depend on other regions. This decision was announced Monday by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope, who also asked large companies such as Bralima, Unibra, Nogueira, Marsavco and ONATRA [National Transportation Office] to ask for perimeters in these areas. The enterprises are to engage in market garden farming in order to supply Kinshasa with basic commodities such as corn, manioc and peanuts. In asking these firms to cultivate the land, the idea of the head of the urban administration is not only to supply the city of Kinshasa, but also to enable these areas to have their own financing through receipts they can obtain through taxes. The occupation of lots by the firms mentioned will also be a source of jobs for the Kinshasa people who are far from the center of the city. Yesterday, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa visited the areas of Ngaba and Limete. Today he will be the guest of the men and women in Kisenso and N'Djili. [By Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu] [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN KINSHASA--An agricultural loan bank will be set up in March in order to finance agricultural projects in Zaire, according to an announcement made by Kamiatu Massamba, state commissioner for agriculture and rural development, at a seminar on an analysis of the agricultural revival plan for 1982-1984, recently held at party headquarters in N'Sele. The bank's initial capital (20 million zaires) will be covered by the Economic Recovery Fund of the Bank of Zaire and its startup expenditures (5 million zaires) by the Counterpart Fund. The bank will begin its activities in Kinshasa before opening up branches in the interior, first of all in Mbanza-Ngungu, in Lower Zaire. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is now working out the bylaws for the new financial institution and defining terms for the granting of loans. Regarding structures, two alternatives are before the Executive Council: the appointment of a general director with expanded powers or the establishment of a board of directors, in keeping with the outline law of 6 January 1978 concerning general provisions applicable to public enterprises. The Agricultural Loan Bank should, in the opinion of those attending the seminar, manage all funds for the agricultural sector, to wit, the Agricultural Revival Fund (handled jointly by the ministries of Economy and Industry, Finance and Budget) and the Counterpart Fund (from foreign aid, heretofore under the Office of the State Commissioner for Planning). [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

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